



Fish and Wildlife Conservation

How Fish and Wildlife Dollars Are Used in Your Backyard

Waukesha County

County characteristics

- 584 sq. miles.
- East ½ farmland/woodland; west ½ forested moraine dotted with pothole wetlands
- Waters: warm-water streams; 118 lakes with 4 over 1000 acres; 55 miles of trout streams
- Increasing need for public recreation lands as urban areas expand.
- There are over 373,000 county residents (the 3rd most populated county in the state).
- Over 62,000 licensed fishermen (2nd highest), over 32,000 licensed hunters (highest in state).



State Land Open to Hunting and Fishing

- Over 26,000 acres of state land including wildlife and fisheries areas, state natural areas, Kettle Moraine State Forest-Southern Unit (KMSU), extensive wildlife areas and scattered wildlife habitats.
- 24,400 acres open to hunting.

Locate DNR Properties at:

http://www.dnr.wi.gov/org/land/facilities/dnr_land_mapping.html

Fish and Wildlife Staff serving you

- 1 Wildlife Manager, 2 Wildlife Technicians; 1 Fisheries Manager, 1 Fisheries Technician; 3 Conservation Wardens, 1 Recreational Safety Warden; 3 Customer Service Representatives.
- Office, 141 NW Barstow St, Waukesha, 53188
- Staff also serves Walworth and KMSU portion of

Jefferson Counties.

Activities Funded by Your Hunting and Fishing Dollars

- Establish and maintain grassland, wetland, and woodland habitats through management activities on 8 wetlands, native plantings, and annual prescribed burning of 1500 acres on Vernon Wildlife Area, Big Muskego Lake Wildlife Area, Southern Kettle Moraine State Forest, and other state lands.
- Manage DNR lands by establishing and maintaining firebreaks, access sites, water control structures and buildings.
- Manage game and non-game wildlife species through surveys, harvest regulation, banding and stocking.
- Improve and maintain trout habitat and manage wild trout populations on 55 miles of trout streams.
- Conduct baseline fish monitoring and comprehensive fish surveys on 10 lakes each year.



Activities continued...

- Wardens respond to more than 90 complaints and issue over 100 citations each year for violations of hunting, fishing, and trapping laws including overbagging, closed season and license violations.
- Wardens attend sports club meetings and give presentations on deer hunting regulations law changes, and work closely with schools to educate youth about hunting and fishing.
- In fall 2004, DNR Waukesha Service Center received 2nd highest volume of phone calls for all state service centers on various issues including licensing, regulations, registration, safety courses, public hunting grounds, nuisance wildlife, and wildlife diseases.
- Work with the Milwaukee Chapter of Muskies Inc. to manage musky rearing ponds; also work with local angler clubs to offer fishing clinics to introduce fishing skills to local youth.
- Operate and manage sampling stations for Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) monitoring.

Waukesha County Conservation Snapshots

29	Lakes with Public Access
26	ALIS Agents Supported
115	Hotline Complaints
5	Deer and Turkey Registration Stations



Fish & Wildlife Stocking Summary

- Stock 440,000 fish on 36 lakes, streams and ponds.
- Stock up to 4000 pheasants on Vernon Wildlife Area and Southern Kettle Moraine State Forest.
- Supplied 350 day-old pheasant chicks to a hunting club.

County Success Stories

- Rehabilitation of Big Muskego Lake, a 3500-acre shallow water lake basin. A wildlife area was established to protect adjacent habitat. More than 800 acres are being managed in partnership with the City of Muskego, Wind Lake Management District and Department of Transportation.
- Musky fisheries on six county lakes produce several 50-inch and larger muskies annually.
- Creation of the Waukesha County Hunter Education Alliance to enhance hunter education programs. Waukesha County has highest number of hunter education graduates in the state.

Statewide challenges to maintaining your hunting and fishing opportunities

- Without a fee increase as proposed by Governor Doyle, the Department of Natural Resources will be forced make numerous cuts in:
 - Fish and wildlife stocking programs; Conservation law enforcement; Public hunting acres; Fish and wildlife field biologists and Customer services
- Keeping upland, shoreline and aquatic habitat intact and functional
- Multiple user conflicts - Increasing pressure on public lands
- Rapid growth – urban sprawl
- Nuisance wildlife and invasion by non-native species
- Disease management